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Cylburn Mansion, 4915 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore 9, Md.



Volume 23

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Number 2

Maryland Ornithological Society, Inc.
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Active Membership (adults)	\$ 2.00 plus local chapter dues
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Sustaining Membership	5.00 plus local chapter dues
Life Membership	100.00 (payable in 4 annual installments)
Out-of-State Membership	\$2.00 (Maryland Birdlife only)

COVER: Glossy Ibis at South Point, May 1965. Photo by Rei Rasmussen, confirming occurrence of this species in Maryland.

HEADINGS: by Irving S. Hampe, Art Editor

LINE DRAWINGS: by Mel Garland



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REPORT OF STATE-WIDE BIRD COUNT, MAY 6, 1967

Willet T. Van Velzen

The May Count day was ushered in with rain, drizzle and mist, spreading across the State from the northwest. Intermittent showers finally turned into steady rain in the early afternoon, dampening the spirits of those participants who had ventured forth and making birding most difficult for them. Yet in spite of the weather, which forced many parties indoors early in the day, the final tally for the count reached a most respectable 222 species. Perhaps the weather on the days preceding the Bird Count, as well as on the 6th, helped considerably in the composition of the list, retarding the departure of winter species and holding back many of the early migrants. Then, too, the overcast morning of the 6th may have prolonged the period of active singing, making many species more easily found than on a clear, warm day. Table 1 shows the totals for some species that showed interesting changes over the past 5 years. Ruby-crowned Kinglets and Myrtle Warblers were late in departing this year and in 1965. Canada Goose, Slate-colored Junco, and White-throated Sparrow numbers were lower the past two years, compared with the 1965 total. This year the Blue Jay flight appeared to be very late and less than half of last year's total was recorded. Verification that these fluctuations in the total number of each species present are mainly caused by weather conditions can best be obtained by continued, thorough coverage of the established count areas.

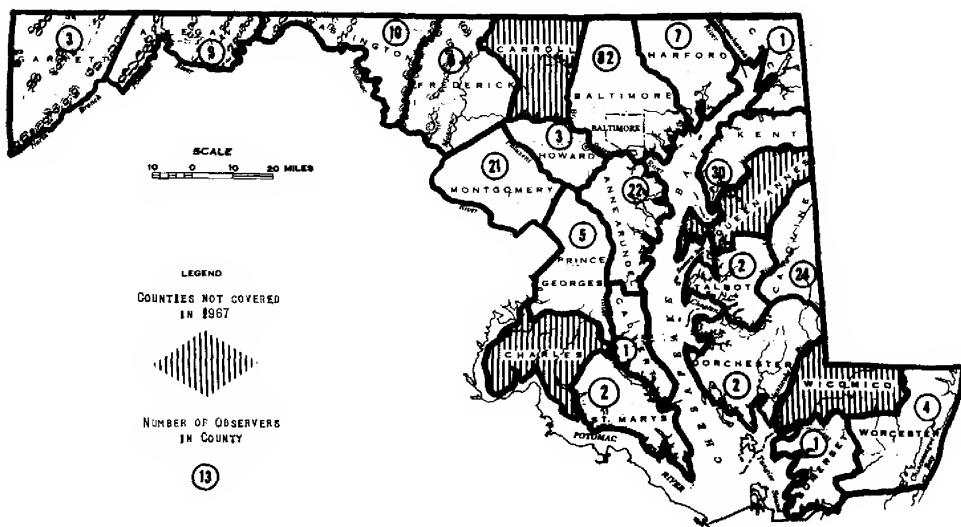
Twenty-four counts, representing 19 counties, are included in the tabulation this year. Nine of the lists contained over 100 species. Although Baltimore County's count of 133 species was edged out of top place by Dorchester's count of 139, the well-organized efforts of its 82 participants produced a list of 11,220 individual birds, by far the highest total within the State. With a list falling only 24 species short of the all-time high (1966), one cannot help but speculate what the total might have been had conditions been more favorable!

Although the number of participants increased considerably over last year, approximately the same number took part in 1965. There has been a gradual increase in the number of party-hours during the past five years. This increase was maintained during 1967 as the additional observers compensated for the reduced number of hours many parties spent in the field.

Table 1. Five-year Comparison for Selected Species

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Canada Goose	1067	1768	12314	183	719
Coot	5	10	656	42	325
Blue Jay	2327	1074	4076	1787	882
Carolina Wren	430	198	329	209	165
Eastern Bluebird	116	76	220	98	44
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	23	77	266	71	125
Myrtle Warbler	557	307	828	481	1285
Bobolink	7	24	7	400	113
Scarlet Tanager	147	6	116	261	194
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	35	31	46	145	68
Slate-colored Junco	78	77	145	22	12
White-throated Sparrow	962	1150	3784	552	648

A record-breaking total of 235 observers participated in this 20th annual May Count. The counties represented this year are shown on the accompanying map. The numerals in each county are the total number of observers participating. In viewing this map it becomes quite apparent that assistance is greatly needed in many counties in order to provide more thorough coverage. All individuals who wish to assist in next year's count should contact the county compiler (listed in Summary of Coverage) or the Editor. It is also apparent from the map that with only a minimum amount of extra effort we could obtain coverage of all our counties. Those who anticipate setting up a new count are encouraged to investigate the area thoroughly in the intervening months to locate the best spots for birding.



Summary of Coverage

GARRETT COUNTY (Gar). 3 observers. 144 party-miles (135 by car, 9 on foot). Glenn Austin, Grace M. Russell, John S. Weske.

ALLEGANY COUNTY (All). 9 observers. Mr. & Mrs. Ken Hodgdon (compiler), Nellie Isaacs, Nan Livingston, Joe Minke, Mr. & Mrs. Edgar Reynolds, Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Rosher.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (Was). 6 observers. 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Francis Cutchall, Lois Downin, Stanley Eckstine, Alice Mallonee, Ralph S. Stauffer, Marie Wampler.

CATOCTIN, WASHINGTON & FREDERICK COUNTIES (Cat). 4 observers. 6:45 to 12:30 p.m. 30 1/2 party-miles (30 by car, 1/2 on foot). S. S. Baker (compiler), Mrs. John Frankel, George Golding, H. McC. Johnson.

CENTRAL FREDERICK COUNTY (CFr). 4 observers. 5:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. 85 party-miles (70 by car, 15 on foot). Ron Lambeth, Mary Motherway, Charles Mullican, William Shirey.

SOUTHERN FREDERICK COUNTY (SFr). 2 observers 6:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. Asenath McKnight, Edwin T. McKnight.

HOWARD COUNTY (How). 3 observers. 4:30 a.m. to 10:15 p.m. 4 hours by car, 18 on foot. 99 party-miles (93 by car, 6 on foot). Mrs. Harry Rauth, Chandler S. Robbins, George C. Robbins.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (Mon). 21 observers. 4:20 a.m. to 5:45 p.m. Ruth Cahn, Phil DuMont, Harriet Gilbert, Mr. & Mrs. Edward Goodstein, Robert Hahn, Les Holtschlag, Vincent C. Jones, Marjorie Koester, Charles Mason, Don Messersmith, Helen Meleney, Ernie Meyers, Bill Oberman, Ella Puffer, Sue Robbins, Grace Sims, Eloise Shaw, Byron Swift, Tom Valega, Bob Warfield.

HARFORD COUNTY (Har). 7 observers. 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Gladys Cole (compiler), Mrs. Walter Kohout, E. Lubbert, Joe Pannel, Mrs. Victor Preston, Chip Wright, G. Wright.

CECIL COUNTY (Cec). 1 observer. E. E. Folk.

BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY (Bal). 82 observers. Coordinators: Shirley Geddes, Alice Kaestner, Mrs. Alfred Lawson, Stephen W. Simon, Ed Rykiel (compiler), Elmer & Jean Worthley.

PATUXENT WILDLIFE RESEARCH CENTER (PRC). 4 observers 5:45 a.m. to 1:45 p.m. 12 party-miles (5 by car, 7 on foot). Ralph Andrews (compiler), Elwood Martin, Michael Sorensen, Joseph Young.

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY (PrG). 1 observer. 12 party-miles (8 by car, 4 on foot). Melvin Kleen.

CENTRAL ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY (CAA). 2 observers. 5 a.m. to 6 p.m. 42 party-miles (15 by car, 27 on foot). Danny Bystrak, Paul Bystrak.

GIBSON ISLAND, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY (Gib). 14 observers. Charles Buchanan, Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Buck, Robert Dwight, Bruce Dwyer, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Johnson, Mrs. Sidney E. Longmaid, Mr. & Mrs. George F. Metcalf, Godfrey E. Rockefeller, Mrs. Gerhard Schmeisser, Mrs. E. Symington, Gail Tappan (compiler).

ANNAPOLIS AREA, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY (Ann). 6 observers. Mr. & Mrs. David G. Howard, Carl & Bernice Long, Hildegard Reissman, Julia M. Wilson.

CALVERT COUNTY (Cal). 1 observer. 7:30 a.m. to 12 a.m. John H. Fales.

ST. MARYS COUNTY (StM). 2 observers. 6:00 a.m. to 2 p.m. Wayne Shifflett, Ted Van Velzen.

Species	Gar	All	Was	Cat	CFr	SFr	How	Mon	Har	Cec	Bal	PRC	PrG	CAA	Gib	Ann	Cal	StM	Ken	Car	Tal	Dor	Som	Wor	Total
Common Loon	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	4	1	2	26
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	18
Pied-billed Grebe	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Double-crested Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	4	-	-	131
Great Blue Heron	-	1	-	-	8	1	1	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	5	4	2	12	60	12	2	10	2	16	143
Green Heron	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	3	11	-	-	4	3	-	7	11	6	1	15	6	1	88
Little Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	2	14
Cattle Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	2	-	24
Common Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	-	-	-	9	1	3	185
Snowy Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	4	8	22
Louisiana Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Black-crowned Night Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	13
Yellow-cr. Night Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Least Bittern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
American Bittern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Glossy Ibis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	137
Mute Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Whistling Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	16
Canada Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	282	42	5	33	-	-	-	719
Brant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	1	-	116
Mallard	9	-	-	-	9	4	-	23	13	-	16	21	-	2	9	4	-	1	186	15	1	30	12	22	377
Black Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	22	-	-	4	5	-	112	23	5	35	4	11	-	225
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	9
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	28	-	-	-	30
Blue-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	59	-	-	-	85
American Widgeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	10	-	-	-	17
Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wood Duck	2	-	2	-	17	14	7	65	-	8	23	21	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	2	3	-	-	-	180
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Lesser Scaup	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	26	-	-	-	40
Common Goldeneye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Bufflehead	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	16
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	18	-	6	21	-	-	85
Common Merganser	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	4	-	10
Turkey Vulture	3	6	2	-	1	2	-	11	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	82	76	4	17	16	3	245
Black Vulture	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	10
Cooper's Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Red-tailed Hawk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	9
Red-shouldered Hawk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	9
Broad-winged Hawk	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Bald Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Marsh Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	8
Osprey	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	8	15	3	2	22	1	7	69

Species	Gar	All	Was	Cat	Cfr	Sfr	How	Mon	Har	Cec	Bal	PRC	PrG	CAA	Gib	Ann	Cal	StM	Ken	Car	Tal	Dor	Som	Wor	Total
Sparrow Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	1	17
Ruffed Grouse	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Bobwhite	-	3	19	8	1	13	15	28	7	2	40	11	9	6	8	24	8	8	117	123	2	24	20	10	506
Ring-necked Pheasant	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	33
Clapper Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
King Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	8
Virginia Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
American Coot	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	50	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	250	-	4	-	-	-	325
American Oystercatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Semipalmated Plover	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	15	-	2	25
Killdeer	1	12	5	-	4	1	6	8	13	7	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	20	17	6	14	6	1	137
Black-bellied Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10
American Woodcock	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	12	-	-	29
Common Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	5
Spotted Sandpiper	4	-	2	1	3	7	1	6	-	-	11	3	-	7	1	3	-	-	2	4	4	2	-	-	61
Solitary Sandpiper	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	5	3	-	1	2	9	12	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	5	-	-	51
Willet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	32	18	150	201
Greater Yellowlegs	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	-	3	-	3	-	1	3	1	-	-	3	14	8	2	37	7	4	96
Lesser Yellowlegs	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	2	-	6	15	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	51	2	-	89
Pectoral Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	15	-	-	34
Least Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	2	2	100	-	-	124
Dunlin	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	43	296
Short-billed Dowitcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	14	-	17
Stilt Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Semipalmated Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	3	1	-	-	32
Ruff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sanderling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Black-necked Stilt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Great Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	2	-	-	12	-	33	56
Herring Gull	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	45	75	137	-	-	-	20	4	6	2	179	3	-	93	5	100	678
Ring-billed Gull	2	46	-	-	-	17	-	3	29	200	86	-	-	-	30	5	-	42	408	21	14	19	9	28	959
Laughing Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	147	4	117	40	43	110	48	521
Bonaparte's Gull	2	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	40
Forster's Tern	6	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	17
Common Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	4	10	-	200	279
Least Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	13	-	65	84
Caspian Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5
Black Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7
Black Skimmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233	233
Mourning Dove	10	-	4	4	20	3	56	57	58	12	166	32	-	15	12	8	25	4	80	102	2	27	6	-	703
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	1	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	25
Black-billed Cuckoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Screech Owl	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Great Horned Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	9
Barred Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	22

Species	Gar	All	Was	Cat	CFr	SFr	How	Mon	Har	Cec	Bal	PRC	PrG	CAA	Gib	Ann	Cal	StM	Ken	Car	Tal	Dor	Som	Wor	Total	
Chuck-will's-widow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	
Whip-poor-will	-	1	-	-	-	-	23	6	-	-	4	1	-	18	1	-	-	-	-	16	-	2	4	-	76	
Common Nighthawk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	-	-	10	
Chimney Swift	6	2	6	3	10	9	10	504	12	100	76	42	5	2	22	5	27	12	61	92	10	14	8	35	1073	
Ruby-thr. Hummingbird	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	5	3	-	11	9	-	3	4	2	4	-	14	9	2	1	3	-	74	
Belted Kingfisher	3	-	2	-	1	1	2	3	-	1	5	1	-	3	6	2	-	-	11	4	1	1	-	1	48	
Yellow-shafted Flicker	15	9	9	7	8	5	13	25	25	5	42	7	2	7	20	4	2	1	21	21	4	15	2	3	272	
Pileated Woodpecker	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	-	27	
Red-bellied Woodpecker	-	-	1	6	2	8	31	45	17	1	53	12	3	20	13	11	7	4	39	42	4	10	1	-	330	
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	
Hairy Woodpecker	3	1	2	2	-	1	2	3	2	-	7	1	-	5	-	2	-	-	6	5	1	1	-	-	44	
Downy Woodpecker	7	3	9	9	3	4	16	34	16	1	82	7	1	9	8	3	12	1	13	20	2	9	1	-	270	
Eastern Kingbird	5	-	1	1	6	-	22	20	4	4	34	13	-	3	3	1	-	1	28	41	4	13	2	1	207	
Great Crested Flycatcher	2	-	1	1	4	7	9	34	1	-	26	7	-	7	8	2	2	2	19	33	3	28	4	-	200	
Eastern Phoebe	5	2	3	1	3	-	11	13	3	-	14	2	-	1	1	3	2	2	8	22	2	-	-	-	98	
Acadian Flycatcher	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	21	2	-	3	4	-	27	-	1	3	2	-	15	1	2	-	-	92	
Least Flycatcher	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Eastern Wood Pewee	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	3	6	2	-	-	-	28	
Horned Lark	7	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	12	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	32	2	15	8	1	95
Tree Swallow	15	-	-	1	-	10	-	151	-	-	2	140	-	1	12	6	85	9	71	275	100	260	4	48	1190	
Bank Swallow	5	-	-	-	2	20	5	3	-	45	-	8	-	60	20	2	30	-	208	10	42	50	-	-	510	
Rough-winged Swallow	6	2	50	-	8	2	2	34	-	5	33	2	-	5	19	-	-	-	-	8	-	13	-	1	190	
Barn Swallow	79	3	23	32	25	42	263	1218	18	42	236	65	6	51	120	54	105	23	434	241	20	277	40	160	3577	
Cliff Swallow	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	25	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	
Purple Martin	-	50	2	-	5	3	7	57	30	10	4	12	20	1	12	13	-	10	69	94	4	36	18	4	461	
Blue Jay	16	14	20	20	12	2	40	60	27	5	375	11	11	24	24	34	4	9	52	97	10	12	2	1	882	
Common Crow	28	10	9	19	24	17	41	84	15	15	274	24	13	21	19	15	3	16	72	114	12	18	27	17	907	
Fish Crow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	3	7	-	2	1	4	-	2	6	6	2	5	2	2	49	
Black-capped Chickadee	31	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	
Carolina Chickadee	-	-	1	8	1	8	22	76	19	7	139	11	2	48	43	14	13	1	51	87	6	11	10	-	578	
Tufted Titmouse	5	14	1	12	14	14	39	82	43	4	117	21	5	46	14	12	13	8	40	80	4	16	5	-	609	
White-breasted Nuthatch	10	3	-	1	-	-	4	8	-	-	32	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	62	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Brown-headed Nuthatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	
Brown Creeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	
House Wren	7	5	8	9	11	10	9	17	6	2	89	9	-	2	23	3	5	1	17	11	1	9	3	-	257	
Carolina Wren	-	1	-	-	2	4	13	29	8	1	17	-	-	8	10	3	10	2	25	15	2	8	7	-	165	
Long-billed Marsh Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	10	6	-	17	4	-	43	
Short-billed Marsh Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	
Mockingbird	-	11	7	4	4	1	38	43	31	4	154	25	8	4	40	26	16	10	109	91	1	17	36	23	703	
Catbird	21	6	13	12	21	11	36	47	37	-	234	25	16	9	25	13	4	5	54	63	1	23	17	13	706	
Brown Thrasher	22	3	7	6	11	1	27	21	24	2	61	9	1	5	26	10	2	12	43	78	1	8	7	10	397	
Robin	90	32	39	60	100	20	136	147	325	25	682	22	22	25	100	40	28	12	157	265	2	34	70	21	2454	
Wood Thrush	62	1	2	21	10	9	59	55	16	1	111	18	4	87	35	9	21	1	38	80	4	24	22	1	691	

Species	Gar	All	Was	Cat	CFr	SFr	How	Mon	Har	Cec	Bal	PRC	PrG	CAA	Gib	Ann	Cal	StM	Ken	Car	Tal	Dor	Som	Wor	Total
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	11
Swainson's Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10
Gray-cheeked Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Veery	24	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	55	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	95
Eastern Bluebird	1	-	-	-	3	-	6	10	9	-	4	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	44
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	11	2	-	9	5	6	26	74	6	-	22	13	-	34	13	1	2	2	-	18	2	3	2	-	251
Golden-crowned Kinglet	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	64	-	3	1	-	-	5	5	-	-	11	2	-	1	8	1	-	-	22	2	-	-	-	-	125
Water Pipit	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Cedar Waxwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	14
Sterling	21	31	37	56	118	155	210	478	529	175	1180	80	85	15	100	55	25	80	780	522	4	125	50	100	5011
White-eyed Vireo	2	-	-	-	1	-	15	10	2	-	8	13	-	27	7	1	5	2	10	31	2	16	14	2	168
Yellow-throated Vireo	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	15	-	-	3	7	-	12	-	2	5	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	57
Solitary Vireo	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Red-eyed Vireo	1	-	-	5	-	2	36	88	2	-	32	41	-	92	19	4	23	6	5	50	4	12	7	-	429
Warbling	-	-	2	1	-	10	2	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	41
Black-&white Warbler	12	-	-	7	-	-	13	12	2	1	79	8	-	16	22	2	2	1	3	19	2	7	2	-	210
Prothonotary Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	19	-	6	-	-	52
Worm-eating Warbler	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	1	-	7	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	8	-	-	34
Golden-winged Warbler	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Blue-winged Warbler	1	-	-	12	-	-	4	-	1	-	8	1	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	40
Tennessee Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Nashville Warbler	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Parula Warbler	7	-	-	-	-	1	18	35	1	-	34	17	-	26	32	5	16	5	1	11	2	1	2	-	214
Yellow Warbler	22	3	3	3	1	7	3	9	-	3	32	10	-	1	10	2	-	1	11	8	1	15	2	-	147
Magnolia Warbler	4	-	-	-	3	-	1	3	-	22	5	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	44
Cape May Warbler	1	-	1	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	10	-	-	5	-	-	11	4	-	-	43	8	-	10	7	-	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	106
Myrtle Warbler	17	-	2	11	35	2	114	96	2	1	615	58	23	55	110	8	12	1	55	55	-	9	4	-	1285
Black-thr. Green Warbler	23	-	-	4	-	-	5	6	-	-	25	2	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Cerulean Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	14	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	31
Blackburnian Warbler	14	-	-	1	1	-	4	3	-	-	26	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Yellow-throated Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	17
Chestnut-sided Warbler	17	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	1	16	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	52
Bay-breasted Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Blackpoll Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10
Pine Warbler	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	-	-	1	3	1	12	2	11	6	-	47
Prairie Warbler	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	6	-	6	3	-	13	1	2	-	-	-	13	-	22	4	-	90
Palm Warbler	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Ovenbird	27	1	1	7	-	-	14	3	1	-	92	15	1	45	9	-	2	1	-	15	1	10	14	1	260
Northern Waterthrush	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	9	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	33
Louisiana Waterthrush	2	-	-	4	-	1	6	16	3	-	8	-	1	9	-	-	4	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	73
Kentucky Warbler	2	-	-	5	-	-	10	6	2	-	8	11	-	28	4	3	4	-	-	18	2	2	-	-	105
Mourning Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Yellowthroat	25	1	-	1	5	3	46	38	5	-	157	39	7	61	15	16	7	9	32	74	2	87	8	11	649

Species	Gar	All	Was	Cat	Cfr	SFr	How	Mon	Har	Cec	Bal	PRC	PrG	CAA	Gib	Ann	Cal	StM	Ken	Car	Tal	Dor	Som	Wor	Total
Yellow-breasted Chat	3	-	-	5	3	2	13	24	12	-	14	5	-	10	1	-	1	1	10	26	-	20	1	2	153
Hooded Warbler	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	7	4	-	27	8	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Wilson's Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Canada Warbler	17	-	-	3	-	-	5	1	-	-	10	3	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	44
American Redstart	6	-	-	16	-	1	19	50	-	-	75	40	-	59	2	-	7	-	-	4	1	3	-	-	283
House Sparrow	27	10	90	51	27	60	91	99	932	250	345	11	16	6	50	34	26	14	647	343	2	130	75	17	3353
Bobolink	-	-	-	-	-	17	32	40	-	-	1	20	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113
Eastern Meadowlark	19	14	6	19	11	16	64	43	38	15	95	5	4	4	3	5	4	11	66	46	2	28	4	10	532
Red-winged Blackbird	175	53	31	34	17	140	203	435	-	125	669	70	8	29	113	73	124	84	124	773	10	420	150	200	5180
Orchard Oriole	-	-	2	-	5	4	3	8	-	-	7	4	-	-	2	-	2	1	8	15	1	20	-	-	82
Baltimore Oriole	4	10	17	11	14	11	23	42	11	2	53	8	-	5	2	1	1	-	4	10	1	-	1	9	240
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	22	-	11	8	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	64
Boat-tailed Grackle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	84	95
Common Grackle	22	19	160	152	200	160	416	1078	932	50	1405	65	70	30	75	72	86	445	1174	174	4	470	46	500	9425
Brown-headed Cowbird	25	100	4	29	23	30	86	357	91	14	293	1	-	17	52	8	11	4	71	112	2	31	7	4	1372
Scarlet Tanager	7	-	-	9	-	1	28	19	-	-	32	8	1	38	6	-	10	1	3	24	1	4	2	-	194
Summer Tanager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	3	-	-	16
Cardinal	9	19	28	31	29	13	91	127	96	10	355	32	8	63	150	55	49	37	438	314	6	72	21	11	2064
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	8	-	-	2	-	1	4	5	6	-	35	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	68
Blue Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	16	1	-	1	-	24
Indigo Bunting	3	-	1	6	-	7	18	43	2	-	27	8	-	16	1	1	4	2	10	15	2	9	-	-	175
Purple Finch	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Pine Siskin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
American Goldfinch	57	39	54	143	30	77	99	357	101	15	666	60	11	97	105	11	91	1	144	194	4	26	4	4	2390
Rufous-sided Towhee	90	5	6	29	11	7	55	50	31	4	237	15	7	37	50	21	8	15	42	99	3	38	16	18	894
Savannah Sparrow	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	28	-	-	25	27	-	-	1	-	-	5	3	10	-	12	12	1	129
Grasshopper Sparrow	5	-	-	-	-	2	22	4	-	-	13	1	-	2	1	-	4	1	-	20	1	6	6	-	88
Henslow's Sparrow	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	12
Sharp-tailed Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Seaside Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	6	-	-	22
Vesper Sparrow	12	-	1	-	1	4	9	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	56
Bachman's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Slate-colored Junco	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	12
Chipping Sparrow	33	22	4	19	4	4	39	55	53	2	200	15	12	6	46	5	14	2	43	133	-	31	30	2	774
Field Sparrow	25	5	-	14	20	11	39	40	2	1	87	10	10	5	3	1	9	4	30	33	4	18	8	5	384
White-crowned Sparrow	2	2	7	1	2	-	5	9	2	-	10	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	3	-	-	1	1	61
White-throated Sparrow	44	5	10	37	13	16	15	41	5	-	326	23	1	35	20	1	10	3	24	43	4	1	6	1	684
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Swamp Sparrow	9	-	1	-	2	3	2	11	-	-	14	6	1	12	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	6	1	74
Song Sparrow	29	9	24	20	18	6	30	52	11	-	153	16	8	6	50	21	12	5	27	26	10	14	4	17	568
TOTAL SPECIES	107	50	57	67	68	80	103	128	76	54	133	109	42	94	113	77	65	66	108	121	91	139	88	74	221
TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	1541		760		971		3010		3807		11220		445		1955		1052		8552		461		1075		66,085
TOTAL PARTY-HOURS	26	8	44	6	15	10	22	80	17	5	130	28	5	21	32	17	4	8	121	81	3	15	6	10	714

KENT COUNTY (Ken). 30 observers. Mr. & Mrs. James Anthony, Charles Cockey, Dr. & Mrs. A. Delario, Mary Ann Emerine, William Friedburg, Mrs. W. Clark Grieb, Mr. and Mrs. Keer, Dr. & Mrs. Heathcote Kimball, Mrs. C. F. Ligo, Erwin Mac Intosh, Mr. & Mrs. W. R. McAlpin, Mr. & Mrs. Harris McKinney, Mr. & Mrs. Edward Mendinhall, Mrs. D. Noyes, Mrs. Roy Ruhnka, John E. Stafford, James Terry, Mrs. Evans Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. Clark Webster, Carl Westerdahl, Sr. (compiler), Carl Westerdahl, Jr., Nell C. Westcott.

CAROLINE COUNTY (Car). 24 observers. 4:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. 30 hours by car, 51 on foot. 369 party-miles (335 by car, 34 on foot). Annabelle Bilbrough, Elsie Bilbrough, Winnie Bright, Edith Burklew, Margarete Butenschoen, Ethel Engle, A. J. Fletcher (compiler), Roberta B. Fletcher, Judy Griep, Marvin W. Hewitt, Alicia Knotts, Roberta Leggett, Terry S. Moore, Essie Pepper, Carol Scudder, Joan Scudder, John Scudder, Percy Scudder, Jacqueline Smith, Mace Smith, A. May Thompson, Isabelle Todd, V. Edwin Unger, David Wooters.

TALBOT COUNTY (Tal). 2 observers. 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. Dick Kleen (compiler), Don Meritt.

DORCHESTER COUNTY (Dor). 2 observers. 5:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. William C. Russell, Henry T. Armistead.

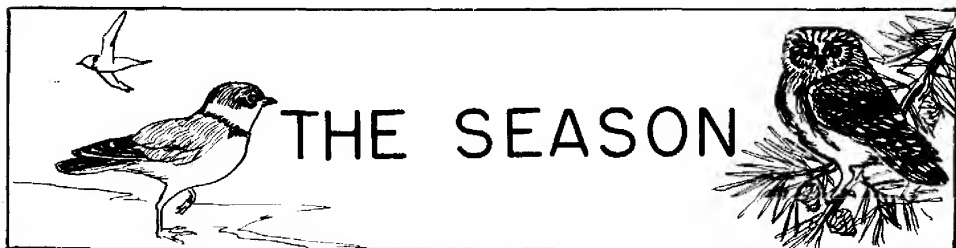
SOMERSET COUNTY (Som). 1 observer. 5 a.m. to 11 a.m. 63 party-miles (60 by car, 3 on foot). J. Charles Tracy.

WORCESTER COUNTY (Wor). 4 observers. 110 party-miles (100 by car, 10 on foot). Mary & Lyman Bryan, Peggy & Walter Bohanan (compiler).

Migratory Bird Populations Station,
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Laurel

Corrigenda: Inquiries made subsequent to the report of the 1966 May Count have invalidated the records for the Anhinga and Tree Sparrows reported on pages 55 and 60, respectively of volume 22, number 2, leaving an adjusted State total of 246 species.





January, February, March, 1967

Chandler S. Robbins

This winter was not one for the birds--nor for the people. The cold, and especially the excessive snowfall of February, discouraged field activity. And observers who did their birding through a frosty window were disappointed at the absence of winter finches.

January temperatures averaged 2° to 5° above normal, while precipitation in that month was 1 to 3 inches short. A record-breaking warm spell drove the mercury above 70° on 4 consecutive days, Jan. 23-26, caused the general arrival of woodcock, and raised false hopes that spring was just around the corner. A rapidly moving coastal storm on Feb. 7, followed by another on the 9th, brought an accumulation of 10 to 15 inches of snow, and temperatures remained significantly below normal for the rest of that month. The spread of arrival dates (Table 1) for species such as the Killdeer, Red-wing, Common Grackle, and Fox Sparrow, shows that many of the birds that customarily arrive in February awaited more favorable conditions this year. Even in March, no clear-cut migration pattern developed until the warm spell in the closing week of that month.

Table 1 includes only those species of early migrants that arrived in most counties before the end of March. Counties are arranged geographically, from northwest to southeast, so dates would be expected to progress to the left if observer effort were uniform in each county represented and if the birds moved slowly and regularly across the State, starting with the mildest areas on the Lower Eastern Shore and finally reaching the mountain counties to the west. Note that this ideal situation is not evident in this season's table, except for a general lag in dates in Allegany and Frederick Counties.

Table 1, as in the past, represents the joint efforts of several dozen observers, each of whose records help to form the total picture. Those members who contributed the majority of the dates for this table were: Allegany County--Anderson J. Martin; Frederick--Dr. John W. Richards, Mrs. Austin L. Hoffman; Baltimore City and County--Stephen W. Simon, C. Haven Kolb, John Getgood; Howard--Mrs. Harry B. Rauth; Montgomery--Robert W. Warfield, Mrs. John Frankel; Prince Georges--George and Eleanor Robbins, John H. Fales; Anne Arundel--Paul and Danny Bystrak, Prof. and Mrs. David Howard; Calvert--John H. Fales; Kent--Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mendinhall; Caroline--Mrs. A. J. Fletcher; Talbot--Jan Reese, Don

Meritt; and Wicomico--Samuel H. Dyke. A zero (0) indicates that no report was received; a dash (--) means that the species was recorded, but not on a significant arrival date; and a "W" shows that presence of wintering individuals masked the arrival of migrants from the south.

Grebes, Herons, Ibis. Horned Grebes were in low numbers on the Maryland Christmas Counts, but Harry Armistead estimated 300 at Cooks Point in Dorchester County on Feb. 4 and Jan Reese found the same number in Talbot County on Mar. 26; the Talbot birds were obviously northbound transients. Gibson Islanders were treated to a visit from a Glossy Ibis on the record-breaking date of Mar. 5 (Mrs. Gail Tappan). Talbot County had a banner year for wintering herons, with a Common Egret present from Feb. 22 until spring (9 more arrived on Mar. 29) and also a Green Heron (Jan Reese) as well as the usual Great Blues (54 on the Jan. 1 Christmas Count).

Swans and Geese. Impressive numbers of Whistling Swans and Canada Geese were counted on the Maryland Christmas Counts. To quote just the three highest tallies for circles of 7 1/2-mile radius, there were 7,647 Whistling Swans at St. Michaels, 4,579 in Lower Kent County, and 3,871 at Annapolis--Gibson Island. Canada Geese reached an all-time high of 115,060 in Lower Kent County and 97,770 at St. Michaels, making Blackwater's

Table 1. Spring Arrival Dates, 1967

	Alle	Fred	Balt	Howd	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	Calv	Kent	Caro	Talb	Wico
Pied-billed Grebe	0	3/26	--	2/ 2	3/ 3	--	3/11	3/ 5	4/23	--	--	--
Whistling Swan	0	0	3/10	3/25	3/18	3/25	3/25	W	W	2/25	3/11	--
Canada Goose	0	3/10	3/10	3/14	3/23	3/ 7	3/ 5	3/ 8	W	3/23	3/11	--
Wood Duck	--	3/26	3/11	3/28	3/11	3/24	3/24	0	3/19	3/14	0	--
Ring-necked Duck	0	0	3/19	2/ 1	3/25	3/ 7	3/27	0	3/12	3/16	--	2/16
Osprey	0	4/22	4/10	0	4/ 7	--	3/25	3/21	3/20	3/23	3/11	4/ 2
Killdeer	--	4/13	3/ 3	3/21	2/ 2	--	3/22	3/ 5	W	--	3/25	--
Am. Woodcock	--	1/28	1/26	2/ 3	2/27	--	1/26	3/ 2	--	3/13	3/ 5	3/14
Common Snipe	0	0	0	0	3/25	0	3/12	3/26	3/15	--	3/18	--
Yel-shafted Flicker	3/21	3/29	3/10	2/16	3/25	3/30	W	W	W	--	3/25	W
Eastern Phoebe	--	--	3/11	3/10	3/11	3/14	3/11	3/11	4/14	3/19	3/26	3/ 8
Tree Swallow	0	4/ 2	4/ 3	0	--	--	--	4/15	4/ 9	3/27	3/12	3/26
Robin	--	--	2/ 6	2/28	2/13	1/20	2/11	W	2/10	1/15	3/18	W
Eastern Bluebird	--	--	3/16	3/10	3/11	2/ 8	2/15	3/ 3	2/14	--	3/31	W
Red-w. Blackbird	0	2/27	3/ 1	2/17	2/ 4	--	1/28	1/28	W	--	3/ 5	--
Common Grackle	2/27	3/ 4	2/18	--	3/ 2	3/ 2	2/ 7	1/31	W	2/ 2	3/18	W
Brown-hd. Cowbird	3/23	--	3/10	2/ 7	3/ 6	--	2/ 7	2/18	W	--	W	W
Purple Finch	2/10	--	1/14	3/22	1/12	2/ 9	--	0	4/10	0	0	3/26
Rufous-sided Towhee	4/10	3/20	3/26	3/12	4/16	4/ 2	4/20	4/ 7	4/24	--	W	W
Chipping Sparrow	4/15	3/28	4/ 2	4/ 6	3/25	3/31	3/31	4/ 2	3/30	3/22	3/26	--
Fox Sparrow	3/29	3/19	3/ 7	3/ 7	3/15	2/18	2/ 7	2/11	W	3/ 6	--	W
Song Sparrow	--	--	3/10	3/15	W	W	3/ 8	2/12	W	--	3/26	W

count of 25,700 seem rather ordinary; counts from these three areas alone came within 12,000 of reaching a quarter of a million Canada Geese! The Snow Goose tally on the Blackwater Christmas Count reached a new high of 393 birds, and 3 individuals were found even on the Baltimore Count. The principal northward movement of Whistling Swans took place on Mar. 25. An albino Canada Goose wintered in Talbot County, successfully eluding the hunters' guns (Jan Reese).

Ducks. Noteworthy counts, again taken from the Christmas Counts in late December and the first two days in January, were 68 Gadwalls, 3,636 American Widgeon and 486 Buffleheads in Lower Kent County; 60 Redheads and 236 Ruddy Ducks at Ocean City; a drake European Widgeon in the Susquehanna River below Rock Run; and 1,471 Common Goldeneyes at St. Michaels. Three immature male King Eiders, accompanied by from 7 to 11 females, were present irregularly at Ocean City inlet (14 birds on Jan. 21 by Carl Carlson and 10 on Feb. 12 by Sam Dyke). The best waterfowl coverage from an inland area was provided by Mrs. Harry Rauth who made frequent trips to Rocky Gorge and Triadelphia Reservoirs; in March alone she identified twelve species of ducks on these two man-made lakes. Canvasbacks reached a peak of 10,000 in Talbot County on Mar. 12 (Reese).

Hawks. Inland mid-winter records of Peregrine Falcons have been very few in Maryland in the past decade, so the sighting of a small male at Highland in Howard County on Jan. 14 is of interest (James Ruos). Two Golden Eagles were seen regularly through the winter at Blackwater Refuge, and an immature was found at Remington Farms, Kent County on Feb. 22 (Carlson). Bald Eagles were reported during the period from Anne Arundel, Caroline, Charles, Dorchester, Harford, Kent, Prince Georges, and Wicomico Counties.

Rails. There were fewer rails than usual on the Christmas Counts, but the presence of 2 Clapper Rails at St. Michaels on Jan. 1 is noteworthy. The only King Rails reported all winter were 3 at Harmony in Caroline County on Jan. 2 (E. Burklew).

Shorebirds. On Jan. 1 Mr. and Mrs. Harry Armistead discovered 2 Black-bellied Plovers in southern Kent County; this is the northernmost winter record for the State. Woodcock arrival dates were widely scattered. These birds came into some areas during the late January warm snap, but did not reach other parts of the State until late February or March. Hank Kaestner reported the first winter record of the American Oystercatcher for Maryland when he observed a single individual at West Ocean City on Feb. 5; this species has gradually been extending the northern limit of its wintering range from North Carolina into Virginia, so the Maryland occurrence had been anticipated.

Gulls, Alcids. The Lesser Black-backed Gull, a common European species that could easily be mistaken for a small Great Black-backed Gull, was sighted twice in Maryland in February. The occurrences were reported in greater detail to the Atlantic Naturalist by Carl Carlson, but involved single birds discovered by the Scottish ornithologist, Oliver Ashford and shown to Mr. Carlson and Miss Shirley Briggs at Langford

Creek and later at Lawyers Cove in Kent County, both on Feb. 11. Carlson and Miss Jo Walker had another sighting of this species at Still Pond Creek in Kent County on Feb. 22. Returning to a more commonplace species, but in an unusual locality, 3 Great Black-backed Gulls were found at Tanyard in Caroline County on Jan. 23 (Ethel Engle) and 2 at Denton on Jan. 27 (Marvin W. Hewitt). Another unusual observation in the gull family was of a Little Gull at Ocean City on Feb. 18 (Philip A. DuMont). The Razorbill was officially admitted to the Maryland list when Robert W. Warfield reported the third Maryland sighting of this northern alcid at Ocean City inlet on Jan. 22; the bird was carefully studied, 300 feet off-shore on a calm sea. The two prior sight records, cited in Birds of Maryland, were also from the Ocean City area, one on Dec. 4, 1926 (Wetmore), the other on Feb. 3, 1938 (Buckalew).

Doves, Owls. The Ringed Turtle Dove is widely kept as a cage bird and has recently become established in southern Florida and in Los Angeles. Possibly it is on the way to becoming more widespread in the United States, as demonstrated by a tame bird that appeared at the Bethesda feeder of Mrs. Robert B. Russ on Dec. 31. With the help of a thoughtful neighbor who took the bird into his home on cold nights, the dove managed to survive through the winter. In the rare owl category we have reports of 2 Long-eared Owls at Shawsville in Harford County (Feb. 19 by Bill Clark and John Getgood), and single Saw-whet Owls at Seneca (Jan. 25, Carlson) and in Talbot County (Mar. 25, Jan Reese).

Thrashers, Bluebirds. We expect a scattering of Brown Thrashers to winter almost anywhere on the Coastal Plain, but they still are unusual in mid-winter in the Piedmont; one was seen by Earl Baysinger at his home near Ellicott City on Feb. 11, and another by the Stonestreet Fowkes at Roland Park in the first week of February. Earlier in the winter, 2 had been found on the Rock Run Christmas Count; but compare this with the total of 64 at Ocean City on Dec. 28. Eastern Bluebird populations remained very low, with a grand total of only 77 found on 9 of the 12 Christmas Counts.

Kinglets, Pipits. The Southern Dorchester County (Blackwater) Christmas Counters found Ruby-crowned Kinglets to be extraordinarily abundant there this winter, with a tally of 148 individuals setting a new winter high for anywhere in our State; strangely enough, Ruby-crowns were found only in normal numbers elsewhere in Maryland. A small flock of Water Pipits spent the entire winter at Sandy Point State Park (Paul and Danny Bystrak, Elwood Martin).

Warblers. Jerry Longcore and Frank McGilvrey had a most unusual experience in the warm spell in late January. On Jan. 24 they heard an Ovenbird singing on the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center. Although they did not see the songster, both men know the song well. The Ovenbird has not been found in Maryland in winter before, although one was well seen by several observers just a few hundred yards over the Virginia line on the Chincoteague Christmas Count in 1961. Two Pine Warblers frequented Dick Preston's Talbot County feeder from Feb. 1 through the rest of the winter; this species probably winters regularly in small numbers in Talbot

County, but has not been recorded in mid-winter in the more northern counties on Maryland's Eastern Shore.

Blackbirds and Orioles. On Feb. 9, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Tousey studied a female Yellow-headed Blackbird 20 feet from their window at Oxon Hill in Prince Georges County; this is the first winter record for Maryland. In addition to the 5 Baltimore Orioles reported on the Maryland Christmas Counts (April 1967 issue of Audubon Field Notes), one was at Laurel for a month in mid-winter (Mrs. Earl Huber), one at the Malcolm Thomas' feeder in the Glendale area of Baltimore, 2 at Bertha Howard's feeder in Baltimore on Feb. 7, possibly the same 2 at the Alfred Lewson's feeder, also in February, and 2 from December through February as far inland as Frederick (Mrs. Dwight Collmus).

Grosbeaks, Sparrows, and Buntings. The only Evening Grosbeak reported after the close of the Christmas Count period was in Kent County on Jan. 18 (Mendinhalls). House Finches held their own, but did not show any increase over numbers of the previous winter. Maryland had 3 winter Dickcissels: Denton on Jan. 8 (W. Bright), Federalsburg on Jan. 9 (V. Edwin Unger), and Fulton daily from December through Mar. 4, except on days of high wind (Mrs. Harry B. Rauth). A Harris' Sparrow, Maryland's third winter record, was seen at Greenbelt for about three weeks in March (Jack Hailman). In addition to the usual wintering Snow Buntings along the coast and at Sandy Point State Park, there was a record from Garrett County on Feb. 19 by George A. Hall. And the final Lapland Longspur in a banner year for this species broke the State departure record for this Arctic species on Mar. 21, when a male in nearly full breeding plumage was studied at Sandy Point State Park by Prof. Harold Wierenga.

Migratory Bird Populations Station
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Laurel



EARLY ARRIVAL OF WOODCOCKS IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

Danny Bystrak

The weather during the Christmas Count period was harsh, with low temperatures and abundant snow. In spite of this, I found the first woodcock for the Triadelphia Count in nineteen years. My brother and I found more on the Ocean City and Chincoteague counts, where they occur annually. And on January 15 we found a dead woodcock at Sandy Point State Park. Therefore, when the exceptionally warm weather of late January started, it occurred to me that woodcocks may have arrived at a field in Odenton around which they nest every year. I arrived at the field about 5:40 p.m. on January 25. At 5:44 my efforts proved successful when I heard the first one call. As it grew darker the first was joined by three others. They all went through their courting flights until I left at 6:15. I heard them again on January 30 and February 1, by which time the temperature had dropped to normal winter levels.

In February the weather turned drastically cold, with heavy snow and temperatures down to -10° . There seemed to be no chance for the woodcocks, yet some survived by moving into a large seepage swamp about three-quarters mile north of the field. The ground there does not freeze in even the harshest winters. I flushed one there on February 4 and again on the 18th; on the latter date there were eight inches of snow on the ground, except in the seepage areas. By the middle of March the weather had moderated and the woodcocks were back at the field "singing" in undiminished numbers.

In Birds of Maryland the extreme dates of arrival are listed as January 19 and 27. The arrival date for this field in the past two years was February 17. It is unlikely that these were wintering birds, since we did not see them prior to this period despite fairly intensive coverage of the area. I believe them to be early migrants, although they may not have migrated very far. They still represent an exceptional arrival date for Anne Arundel County.

582 Rita Drive, Odenton

MARYLAND'S THIRD LARK BUNTING

Harold Wierenga

On Sunday, May 21, 1967, Mrs. Mattie Shipley spotted an unfamiliar bird at a feeder at her old country place at 801 Furnace Branch Road, Glen Burnie. Her grandson, Tom Kline, who is a medical student at the University of Maryland, identified the bird as a male Lark Bunting (Calamospiza melanocorys) and telephoned me the following morning.

I watched the bird on May 22 as it ate "wild bird seed" on the ground at their feeder and as it moved around in the pasture near their house.

This common breeding bird of the Great Plains was first found in Maryland on July 10, 1958, when an adult male in breeding plumage was collected in Dorchester County by Brooke Meanley, Robert T. Mitchell, and John S. Webb (Meanley, Maryland Birdlife 14 (3): 59). The second occurrence was just this past summer, when Mrs. A. J. Fletcher (Maryland Birdlife 22 (3): 94) banded and photographed one at her farm near Denton.

1216 Tyler Avenue, Annapolis

BREWER'S BLACKBIRDS AT CLATBORNE, TALBOT COUNTY

Carl W. Carlson

On March 18, 1967, I stopped to look at a huge flock of birds in a field on the north side of Maryland Route 33, about a mile east of Clatborne. I counted roughly 200 Ring-billed Gulls and 100 crows, but suspect these totals are less than half the numbers present. In addition, there were Starlings, Brown-headed Cowbirds, Common Grackles and Red-winged Blackbirds in great numbers.

Since the sunlight was just right, my companions and I 'scoped the flock for Brewer's Blackbirds (Euphagus cyanocephalus). Two of us soon found males in different parts of the flock. Thanks to the abundance of grackles and Red-wings, we could thoroughly check the tail, bill and iridescence. A boy passed by on foot and put the flock in the air, so I was able to compare "my" bird with a nearby grackle while in flight.

The flock settled down 50 yards behind us, so I backed up and we searched the extremely active flock and again both of us located a male. The birds were so active that neither of us dared look away, but by describing the actions of our birds, we were able to determine that we had two different individuals.

Field marks noted and compared with grackles were the relatively short tail and its squarish end, the blackbird bill (quite different from the heavy grackle bill) and the iridescence of the head and neck. This has always struck me as being closer to bluish than to purplish. Also, it seems to me that this iridescence is much more uniform than that of the grackle in which greens, purples, and blues move and mix as the bird moves. Brewer's Blackbird seems to show either the bluish iridescence or the flat black color. Perhaps this will prove a useful field mark.

This is the first time this western species has been observed in Talbot County.

5706 Lone Oak Drive, Bethesda

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE COASTAL MIGRATION OF THE WHIMBREL AND WILLET

Robert W. Warfield

For the past five years I have been observing the migration of the Whimbrel (Numenius phaeopus) and the Willet (Catoptrophorus semi-palmatus). Both of these large shorebirds may be seen in early July migrating along the coastal bays and also just offshore. My interest in the migration of the Whimbrel was stimulated by the comment of Witmer Stone (Bird Studies at Old Cape May, Dover Reprint, New York, N. Y. 1965, Page 418) that at Cape May the southward flight occurred only when the wind was from the southeast. Since there appeared to be no published information as to the relation between migration and wind direction for this species as it passed through Maryland I attempted to relate July 1966 observations at Ocean City with the wind direction and approximate wind speed. Since the migration of the Willet follows the same course as that of the Whimbrel it was also possible to note several aspects of its migration.

Generally we may expect to see the first flocks of southbound Whimbrels during the first week of July. My earliest date is July 3, 1963. Usually, the early flocks contain from 6 to 30 birds. This year the first migrants were seen on July 4 when 42 birds in 5 flocks flew southward along the western shore of Isle of Wight Bay between

7 p.m. and 8 p.m. The wind was from the south-southeast at about 10-15 m.p.h. During the next two days the wind was from the south-southwest but no migrants were seen until the evening of July 7, when between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. 164 in 8 flocks were seen just offshore from Ocean City Inlet. The wind was from the south-southwest at about 5-10 m.p.h. On the following night under almost identical conditions only 3 Whimbrels were seen.

Migration continued through July, both offshore and along the coastal bays; however, there were intervals during which few Whimbrels were seen and these intervals occurred during periods when the prevailing winds were from the east. For example, on July 23 the wind was from the east and no migrants were seen. Not until the evening of July 26, when the wind had shifted to the south were significant numbers of Whimbrels seen.

Based upon these observations it is suggested that the optimum condition for a significant flight of Whimbrels is when the prevailing wind is light (5 to 10 m.p.h.) and from the southeast to southwest. It is hoped that future observations will reveal whether a southerly wind is a necessary condition for migration. It also appears, insofar as the Ocean City area is concerned, that the principal migration route is just offshore and that peak migrations occur principally between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

The Willet is a breeding bird in the Ocean City area so one must exercise caution in separating resident birds from migrants. Migration starts early, my earliest dates being July 4, 1962 and July 4, 1966. Unlike the Whimbrel, the southward flight of the Willet appears to be independent of wind direction. The principal route is along the coastal bays, although a few may be seen just offshore over the ocean. Most of the flocks are small; the typical flock contains from 4 to 10 birds although I have seen flocks of up to 75 individuals. The maximum number seen in an evening was 130 in one hour on July 10, 1965. Late afternoon or early evening seems to be the optimum time for significant flights.

By the first of August most of the resident Willets have departed. However, well into September small flocks of migrating Willets are still seen flying low over the coastal bays.

9 Exeter Road, Cape Isle of Wight, West Ocean City

KENTUCKY WARBLER CAUGHT BY BOX TURTLE

Hildegard H. Reissmann

On a walk through the woods in the first half of June, the 10th to be precise, a feeble flutter on the ground caught my attention. After a few seconds the flutter subsided and I saw a Kentucky Warbler standing on a box turtle--within inches of a neat nest, with four eggs, on the mossy ground. I picked up the turtle and warbler and noticed that the

left foot of the warbler was clamped firmly underneath the turtle's closed flap--or is it lid? I opened the whatever-it-is-called gently, and the bird flew off--its foot pitifully dangling on only a thin strand of tissue--a few yards into some low tangled bushes where it instantly disappeared from sight.

I removed the turtle a little distance in the opposite direction; checked the nest an hour later and again in two days. The eggs were there, but I did not locate the bird.

I couldn't help speculate about the prelude to this sad mishap. Perhaps the warbler was annoyed at the closeness of the reptile to his nest, valiantly flew at it, and the startled turtle locked him in reflexly. Would the turtle have kept it prisoner until the last little flutter had died away? Or even after, because the foot irritated the turtle.

I submit this report because there are probably numerous dreadful accidents among animals which are never witnessed at all. Ordinarily we see only victims of cars on the road.



Palisades, Crownsville

Maryland Hawk Watch: Call For Volunteers

While every ridge west of Frederick is used by some hawks in autumn, we still have comparatively little data about which ridges are most used and thus of most interest to birders. In 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952 the M. O. S. made surveys by having observers on various ridges on the same days so that data would be comparable; the results (see Maryland Birdlife 6 (1): 1-11, Jan.-Feb. 1950 for the 1949 report) showed appreciably heavier flights on certain ridges and very few birds on others.

The Montgomery Chapter, with advice and assistance from Chan Robbins, proposes to organize a repeat-survey this fall to measure the Broad-wing flight. We will need as many volunteers as possible to provide coverage on all the major ridges from Frederick west. We propose to "keep watch" on Sept. 16, 23, and 30, with the related Sundays as weather-alternates.

Please advise by postcard about the ridge you would prefer, the dates you can watch, and the names of those in your party. A detailed notice will go to each Chapter secretary on August 15; full instructions will go to each volunteer a little later, probably in early September.

If this survey can be conducted successfully, we hope to use it to measure accipiter and buteo flights next year; we may also arrange co-ordinated watches in Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia as we did back in the 1950's. Such efforts, in conjunction with the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary research, should throw much light on hawk routes, travel time, and other aspects of migration.

Carl Carlson, 5706 Lone Oak Drive, Bethesda, Md. 20014

BRANTA CANADENSIS HUTCHINSII IN MARYLAND

Jan G. Reese

Two specimens of the sub-species Branta canadensis hutchinsii were collected in Maryland during the 1966-1967 waterfowl hunting season. Both specimens were killed by hunters on the Choptank River. Branta canadensis hutchinsii is commonly called Richardson's Goose or Hutchins' Goose and is only about one-half the size of the locally predominant races of the Canada Goose, B. c. canadensis and B. c. interior. The Richardson's Goose normally winters along the Gulf coast, west of the Mississippi River. Although the plumages of most races of the Canada Goose are very similar, the small size of these specimens plus their culmen, tarsus, and wing chord measurements indicated that they belong to the race, B. c. hutchinsii. One specimen was taken west of Cambridge, Dorchester County, on November 16, 1966. It was an immature male and was in the company of individuals of the larger races. It was prepared as a study skin and is now in the bird collections of the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. The second specimen was taken near Oxford, Talbot County, on January 7, 1967. It was also in the company of birds of the larger races and was prepared as a mounted specimen which is presently in the possession of a taxidermist.

During December 1966 and January and February 1967, five Talbot County residents reported seeing abnormally small Canada Geese among flocks of larger Canada Geese. Some of these reports came from fairly reputable bird observers but others I would have to record as hypothetical since I did not see any of these birds myself, and those who did failed to record any specific dates. These five sightings, coupled with the two specimens, might indicate that the Richardson's Goose winters in the Chesapeake Bay more commonly than realized or that the winter of 1966-1967 brought a rare influx of them from their normal wintering range.

Six previous Maryland observations of the Richardson's Goose, recorded in Maryland Birdlife are as follows: On October 29, 1950 Seth Low and Jane Tuttrap observed one Hutchins' Goose in a flock of 29 Canada Geese at Triadelphia Reservoir (Vol. 6:55); two pint-sized individuals believed to represent the small arctic race hutchinsii were studied on Miles River Neck, Talbot County, in company with 2 captive birds of that race on Jan. 1, 1961, by Charles M. Buchanan, Miss Edith Adkins and Mrs. George Barner (Vol. 17:57); single small geese that are presumed to belong to this same race were seen in Unity, Montgomery County, through the winter by Seth H. Low and at Heine's Pond near Berlin, Worcester County, on March 31, 1961 by J. Weske and Robert F. MacLachlan (Vol. 17:57); small Canada Geese (probably of the race hutchinsii) were noted at Remington Farms, Kent County, on Oct. 5, 1961 (1 bird, Clark Webster) and in Talbot County on Nov. 23, 1961 (5 birds, Jan Reese) (Vol. 18:11).

5612 23rd Parkway, Apt. 1
Hillcrest Heights, 20031



LANDBIRD MIGRANTS GROUNDDED AT OCEAN CITY

Malcolm Thomas

On Monday, May 15, the day after the 1967 M. O. S. Convention, my wife and I awoke to find fog covered all of Ocean City so thickly that we could barely see the ocean from the porch of the Hastings Hotel. When we made our way out to the parking lot, prepared for an unpleasant trip back to Baltimore, we had the first intimation that this was to be a most unusual morning indeed. On the parking lot were 2 male and 3 female Yellowthroats (Geothlypis trichas). We looked at them, surprised that they should be so far downtown, but still we did not detect the significance of their presence.

From the parking lot, we drove to the inlet, but it was too foggy to see any water birds. Leaving there, we turned into Baltimore Avenue, and just beyond the first traffic light, where there is an open lot on the left side, I noticed a bright yellow warbler in a low bush. Hastily stopping the car, I was attempting to get a better look when my wife excitedly called out that the low grass was literally flooded with birds. After finding that my yellow bird was a Blue-winged Warbler (Vermivora pinus), we attempted to identify all the birds that were perched on clothes lines, an abandoned car, the porch roof and in four or five low bushes in front of the house. Immediately apparent were 5 Catbirds (Dumetella carolinensis), then a Swainson's Thrush (Hylocichla ustulata) perched on the hood of the car. My wife pointed out a Wilson's Warbler (Wilsonia pusilla) just as I saw a Myrtle Warbler (Dendroica coronata) in the grass beside our car. A mouse-like movement in the low grass attracted our attention to 3 Savannah Sparrows (Passerculus sandwichensis). Sharing a clothes line were a Brown Thrasher (Toxostoma rufum), an empidonax flycatcher, and one of the several dozen Yellowthroats that were there. Add to this the usual Song Sparrows, grackles, House Sparrows, a Mockingbird, and Starlings, and there was hardly room for anything else. We watched this amazing sight for a good time and then drove to the banding station.

This too was very rewarding. The woods were aswarm with grounded birds: Catbirds, Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, White-throated Sparrows by the dozens and many different warblers.

The weather map for 1 a.m. on May 15 shows a stationary front extending through Raleigh, N. C., Virginia Beach, Va., and thence northeastward just 10 or 20 miles off the Maryland coast. Winds over eastern North Carolina and extreme southeastern Virginia were light southwest, favoring northward migration; but extensive fog to the west of the stationary front enveloped the eastern half of Maryland.

The migrating landbirds evidently had been moving northward in the maritime tropical air east of the stationary front; then, when dawn approached and the birds found themselves over the ocean, they turned westward, flew through the front, and put down at the first land they found.

6625 Queens Ferry Road, Baltimore

MINUTES of THE ANNUAL MEETING of THE M. O. S. INC., May 12, 1967

The Annual meeting of the Maryland Ornithological Society, Inc., was called to order by the President, Mr. V. Edwin Unger, on May 13, 1967, at the Hastings-Miramar Hotel, Ocean City, Maryland, at 7:00 p.m. with over 100 voting members present, establishing a quorum.

Mr. Unger extended greetings and stated that we had the largest registration ever, with 245 persons in attendance. Delegations from each chapter were recognized.

A motion was made and seconded to dispense with the reading of the minutes which had been published in the June 1966 issue of MARYLAND BIRDLIFE.

The treasurer's report was read and placed on file.

Capt. J. E. M. Wood read the auditor's report.

The annual reports from each Chapter were read and placed on file.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:Birdlife

Mr. Robbins reported on the additional project for the year - publication of the Maryland Birdlife Index - 1958-1964, prepared by Willet T. Van Velzen. He gave special thanks, also, to Miss Mildred Cole and to Mrs. Gladys Cole, who was responsible for assembly. Additional commendation was given to members who help in the regular production of our magazine.

He asked that the membership pass along their wishes for the magazine - its content, or deletion of material. He stated that the May State-wide Bird count records should be in as soon as possible.

A standing ovation was given to Mr. Robbins in appreciation and recognition of the fine work he is doing.

Conservation

Mrs. Eileen Spring, chairman, noted that conservation news is disseminated through the Baltimore Chapter Newsletter, a copy of which is sent to each Chapter President. She then reported on up-to-date progress of various issues which have been of concern during the year.

Mrs. Eleanor Robbins reported on several conservation issues of both state and national concern, and urged that letters be written stating our individual positions as they are brought to our attention. She discussed the National Wilderness Bill, and the lengthy procedures involved in carrying out the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Philip A. Dumont, Chief, Branch of Interpretation, Division of Wildlife Refuges, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, amplified her remarks, with specific reference to action taken regarding the Great Swamp in New Jersey.

Sanctuary

Mr. Robert Sharp read the report of the Sanctuary Committee and it was placed on file.

Audubon Scholarships

Three scholarships were awarded this year; two Helen Miller scholarships - one to the Audubon Camp in Maine to Miss Lydia M. Beiler, Wicomico Chapter; and one to Mrs. Dorothy Clark, Baltimore Chapter, who has elected to attend the one week Audubon Camp School in Connecticut. The Katharyn Brown Lakeman Scholarship was awarded to Mrs. Marjorie A. Baclawski, of the Montgomery Chapter, who will attend the Maine Camp.

Nominating Committee

Dr. Douglas Miner, chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported that the following nominations for Trustees had been made by the several Chapters:

Allegany	Mrs. Leo Isaacs	Miss Nan Livingstone
Anne Arundel	Miss Miriam Parmenter	Miss Dorothy Mumford
Baltimore	Mrs. Joshua Rowe	Mr. Rodney Jones
		Mrs. Robert E. Kaestner
		Mr. Chandler S. Robbins
		Mr. A. MacDonough Plant
Caroline	Mr. Marvin W. Hewitt	Mrs. Percy Scudder
Frederick	Mrs. Mary S. Motherway	Dr. Howard Hodge
Harford	Dr. Edgar E. Folk	Miss Estella Everett
Kent	Mr. Carl A. Westerdahl	Mrs. Edward Mendinghall
		Mrs. Carl A. Westerdahl
Montgomery	Dr. Thomas M. Valega	Mr. Carl W. Carlson
Patuxent	Mr. Morris R. Collins	Mr. Elwood Fisher
Talbot	Mr. Dickson J. Preston	Dr. Edw. O. Hulburt
		Mrs. Edw. O. Hulburt
Wicomico	Miss Joy Heaster	Mr. Roy Howie

Dr. Miner then presented the following slate of officers:

President	- Mr. V. Edwin Unger
First Vice-Pres.	- Dr. W. Rowland Taylor
Second Vice-Pres.	- Mr. Chandler S. Robbins
Treasurer	- Mr. Winfield Henning
Secretary	- Mrs. Edwin C. Gras

Motion was made that the nominations be closed. It was seconded and approved and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot.

New Business

Mr. Unger reviewed the procedures for the Helen Miller Scholarship and Endowment Funds.

Mr. Carl Carlson moved, and it was seconded and passed, that the Helen Miller Scholarship amounts be taken from operating revenues; and that contributions from chapters be placed in the Endowment Fund, until such a time that it reaches the desired level.

Mr. Unger announced that in consideration of ways and means to increase the effectiveness of our organization, progress is being made on a brochure. This publication is intended to acquaint those interested with the organization: what it is; who is in it; what it does' what it hopes to do and how; encourage others to join, and to contribute. A board of editors has been appointed to review and advise concerning the contents and construction of the brochure.

The meeting was opened to any questions from the floor. Questions were answered concerning: M. O. S. affiliation with other Bird Clubs; and reasons for "No Trespassing" signs at Mill Creek Sanctuary.

Mrs. Schaffer reported on the Junior Nature Camp to be held at Camp Mohawk, on the Patuxent River, June 16-18, and invited chapters to submit applicants.

Mrs. Wood suggested sending flowers to Miss Cole from M. O. S.

Mrs. Mendinhall extended a cordial invitation to the M. O. S. membership to attend a family picnic at "Damsite", Chestertown, at noon on Saturday, July 8, 1967.

Mrs. Isaacs extended an invitation from the Allegany Chapter to attend the Anniversary Weekend at Carey Run Sanctuary, June 24-25, 1967.

Mr. Unger commended Mr. Harvey Hall and his committee for the fine work in making arrangements and carrying out plans for the Convention.

He then announced the Trustee's meeting to follow immediately.

The annual meeting was adjourned at 9:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted

Alta Gras, Secretary



ANNUAL REPORT
of
The Treasurer

MARYLAND ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Fiscal Year April 20, 1966 to April 20, 1967

OPERATING FUND		
Balance April 20, 1966		\$2,375.51
Receipts:		
Dues	\$1,799.00	
Convention Profit	65.30	
Advertising	25.00	
Interest Received	15.68	
Other Income	50.10	
	<u>Total Income</u>	1,955.08
Expenditures:		
MARYLAND BIRDLIFE (4 issues & index)	\$1,205.60	
Nesting Cards, Membership Cards	78.50	
Office Supplies, Telephone, etc.	240.67	
Mailing Permit	30.00	
National Audubon Affiliation	25.00	
Fire Protection, Carey Run	10.00	
Delaware Wildlands	100.00	
	<u>Total Expenditures</u>	1,689.77
Fund Balance April 20, 1967		<u>\$2,640.82</u>

THE HELEN MILLER SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Fund Balance April 20, 1966	\$185.50
Income: Donations	120.00
	<u>305.50</u>
Expenditures: One Scholarship (Gelder)	125.00
Fund Balance April 20, 1967	<u>\$180.50</u>

The Helen Miller Endowment Fund

Fund Balance April 20, 1966	\$434.51
Income:	
Anonymous Gift	\$100.00
Interest	19.58
	<u>119.58</u>
Fund Balance April 20, 1967	<u>\$554.09</u>



SANCTUARY FUND

Fund Balance April 20, 1966 \$15,442.63

Receipts:

Interest & Dividends	\$367.32
Capital Gains & Rights Sold	105.48
Anonymous Gift, 42 sh. Superior Cable	2,520.00
Other Gifts	550.40
Other Income	<u>20.00</u>

Total Income

3,563.20
19,005.83

Expenditures:

Property and Liability Insurance	120.25
Rent, Rock Run	120.00
Repairs to Sanctuary Properties	777.05
Capital Loss on Securities	14.45
Miscellaneous Expense	2.00
Capital Improvements ($\frac{1}{4}$ Acre, Mill Creek)	<u>17.40</u>

Total Expenditures

1,051.15
\$17,954.68

Fund Balance April 20, 1967

Reconciliation of Accounts and Assets on Hand

Funds: Operating	\$ 2,640.82
Sanctuary Fund	17,954.68
Helen Miller Scholarship Fund	180.50
Helen Miller Endowment Fund	<u>554.09</u>

\$21,330.09

Investments:

Bank Balance	\$1,932.41
Bldg. & Loan Acct. #1	1,170.46
" " " " #2	<u>554.09</u>

Securities:

221 Sh. Dominick Fund	4,584.26
100 Sh. American Potash	3,662.13
69 Sh. Litton Ind. Com.)	
9 Sh. " " Pref.)	3,965.32
7 Sh. I. B. M.	2,554.42
6 Sh. I. T. & T.	387.00
42 Sh. Superior Cable	<u>2,520.00</u>

\$21,330.09

Other Assets of M. O. S.

Carey Run Sanctuary	\$ 4,000.00
Mill Creek Sanctuary	12,896.98

Sanctuaries are carried at cost plus improvements.
Securities are carried at cost or at value as of the date of acquisition. Present values (May 4th) exceed above-stated figures by slightly more than seven thousand dollars.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF LOCAL CHAPTERS

ALLEGANY COUNTY CHAPTER

The Allegany Chapter has had meetings every month except July and August. Valuable programs were presented under the direction of Mrs. Edgar Reynolds.

In September we met at Carey Run and the program was a field trip led by Mr. Wm. Leeson. In October we were privileged to be host to the State Board Meeting at Carey Run. Mr. J. A. Minke, past president, was our speaker in October. He also showed a film "Marshland Magic." In November we honored Mr. Minke upon his retirement as Regional Game Warden. The program was an illustrated lecture "The Terns of the Dry Tortugas" given by Anderson Martin. The Christmas Bird Count was almost a failure due to inclement weather. Few people participated; few birds were counted. Mr. Edgar Reynolds gave an illustrated talk, "The Development of a Fertile Egg" in January. Mr. Wm. Leeson showed slides of native wild flowers at our February meetings. "Conservation" was the topic of our March program. State President, Mr. V. Edwin Unger, was our guest at the April meeting. "Islands of Green," an Audubon film, was shown. Our May Count was led by Mr. Kendrick Hodgdon.

Walks were held at Koon Dam, along the C & O Canal, and at Rocky Gap State Park.

Our most important activity is the Junior Nature and Conservation Camp directed by Miss Nan Livingston and Mrs. Leo Isaacs, held at Pleasant Valley, June 13-18, 1966 with 124 campers. The big project for crafts was the making of bluebird houses. The art class made papier-mache butterflies, insects, or birds and decorations for the banquet. Billie Taylor used the "25/75 Nature Game" to help the children orient themselves in the natural outdoor laboratory, and to extend interest in identifying the animal and plant life. Mel Garland continues the bird banding records for the camp. With the help of visiting conservationists, the counselors felt we had a worthwhile camping experience.

Mrs. Leo Isaacs, President

ANNE ARUNDEL CHAPTER

The Anne Arundel Chapter had an entirely new set of officers this past year, including a President of only three years membership in M.O.S., and still a little "green" about all the M.O.S. rules and regulations. However, the President has had excellent committees to work with, and the assistance of former officers, specifically the immediate past President, Alta Gras, and we can report a successful year. Our membership stands at 84 with 8 Juniors.

The general plan for our program is a field trip and a lecture meeting each month, with a few extras like the M.O.S. Convention, Operation Recovery, Annual Bird Counts and trips to State Sanctuaries. Including

three field trips during the summer months, there have been 12 bird walks and field trips, including the week-end trip to Washington Monument State Park for hawk flight observation; a walk up the C&O Canal along the Potomac; visit to Carey Run Sanctuary; a joint walk with Montgomery Chapter at Sandy Point and Kent Island; a visit to Kenilworth Gardens, and the annual field trip to Sandy Point in September, followed by bean soup and coffee at Capt. and Mrs. Woods'. We end the year with a Gettysburg Rendezvous with a former member, Miss Reida Longanecker, at her home there.

Seven lecture meetings were held. Topics were as follows: "Pacific Project-Biological Ocean Survey Program" by Mr. Paul DuMont, the survey being sponsored by the Smithsonian. "Falconry and Hawk Identification" by Mr. Richard McCown of Chestertown, who brought a live falcon with him. "Waterfowl Identification, Behavior and Habitat" by Mr. Michael Sorenson, Waterfowl Biologist for Patuxent Research Center. "Major Biological Features of Alaska" by Mr. Francis Williamson, Ornithologist doing research at Johns Hopkins. "Maryland Birds in Color and Sound" by our own Mr. and Mrs. David Howard, showing films and playing records of bird songs they had taken. "Shore Birds" by Mr. Philip DuMont of the U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. The highpoint of the year was when an audience of 250 attended the Wildlife film lecture on "Land of the Drowned River" by Dr. Charles Stine, and held for the benefit of our local Sanctuary Fund.

Members of the Chapter participated in the Christmas and May Bird Counts, and assisted in Operation Recovery on the Eastern Shore.

We have received excellent co-operation from Mrs. Helen Giblo, editor of the "Outdoors" column in the "Evening Capital," in publishing the fine articles written by our Chapter Secretary, Judy Wilson. Thus we are keeping our membership and friends informed of the Chapter's activities.

Four newsletters have been sent to the membership and friends; these were written by our past president, Alta Gras, and mimeographed and mailed with the cooperation of other officers. The membership was also alerted re: the Sunday Hunting Bill and several wrote to Committee members and Senators. The Bill was defeated in Committee.

Miriam F. Parmenter, President

BALTIMORE CHAPTER

The membership of the Baltimore Chapter has continued to grow at a healthy rate. We ended the season with 389 members.

We have had an exciting series of trips this year which were arranged for us by Mrs. Edith Conely and Mrs. Barbara Iarrabee. We visited many old familiar areas; C&O Canal (twice), Nags Head, Catoctin, South Mountain, Patuxent and Perry Point. In the fall, we visited the Woods' for birding at Sandy Point (and for their delicious soup) and in the winter we visited the Howards' in Annapolis. We have visited all of the MOS sanctuaries. This year we have tried some new trips such as Java Farms

(3 times), Lilypons near Frederick and Nanjemoy Creek in Charles County.

Our monthly meetings have emphasized the travels of our own members. We have been birding in the Yukon with Compton Crook, in England with Chan Robbins, in Iceland with the Lubberts, in Scotland and the Faero Islands with Gladys Cole. Miss Alverta Dillon took us to the Austrian Alps. We can highly recommend these programs to other chapters. For our annual dinner meeting the speaker was an old friend of MOS, Merrill Cottrell.

Our first Christmas Count, organized by Ed Rykiel, was quite successful. With the experience gained, we hope to have even better coverage in future winters.

Our spring lecture was also presented by a member of MOS. Dr. William J. L. Sladen presented a delightful color film with commentary of "The Penguins of Cape Crozier."

Our Junior program, under the direction of Mrs. Alfred Lawson and Mrs. Norwood Schaffer, has continued in the same excellent manner as previous years. Twenty-one bird and nature walks were held for youngsters on Saturdays and during school vacations.

Mr. Jerry Howe again organized a wonderful series of seminars, this year's topic being Birds and Habitats of the Baltimore Area.

The success of our program has been due to the hard work of many people, too many to be listed. I wish to thank the 13 committee chairmen and the more than 30 trip leaders who have made the past year such a delightful experience for the birders in the Baltimore area. I am sure that the Baltimore Chapter's progress will continue under the capable leadership of its new president, Mrs. Joshua Rowe.

W. Rowland Taylor, President

CAROLINE COUNTY CHAPTER

Compared with recent years the Caroline County Bird Club has had a very successful year. There has been a noticeable increase in attendance which is quite encouraging. A greater effort was made to hold meetings in the various towns of Caroline County to accommodate members in those areas.

In September Terry Moore gave an interesting talk on birds he had seen in Brownsville and Harlingen, Texas, in southeastern Arizona and along the Pacific coast. At another meeting a cooperative program was given by various members of the club. The outstanding film about the Bald Eagle constituted another program.

We had Mrs. Gardiner Tillinghast as our guest from the Talbot County Bird Club and she gave a most entertaining and educational program on Bird Feeding. In March an excellent film "Patterns of the

Wild" was shown to the club and this film can be highly recommended. Caroline County's only mountain climber, Carlton Gooden, entertained the club with a slide-talk on his experiences along the Appalachian Trail, at the regular meeting in April.

Our club members will not soon forget the 1966 Christmas Bird Count in the snow with side effects of thunder and lightning. The State-wide Bird Count in May will also be remembered for the heavy rainfall.

Our year will be capped off with a picnic slated for some time in June.

Marvin W. Hewitt, President

FREDERICK COUNTY CHAPTER

The Frederick Chapter of MOS had a successful year considering the small membership, which totals 32 adults and 1 junior. We were saddened by the death of Mrs. Olive Swann, one of our newest members.

Nine monthly meetings were held with excellent speakers. Representatives from the State Soil Conservation Department, the Mathers National Park Training Center at Harpers Ferry, the C & O Canal Monument Park Service and the State Forest Service presented interesting and informative illustrated lectures. Other outstanding guest speakers were Mel Garland who spoke on "Birds of Prey" at the December dinner-meeting; Irving Hampe who explained the value of Art in the Bird World; David Bridge whose subject was "Birds Nests;" and William Russell with an instructive lecture on "Spring Warblers." All of the meetings were well attended, due in part to the good publicity we received from the local newspapers and radio stations.

The field trips proved to be popular this year, with larger groups of members and non-members participating. Those who made the Christmas Count ended the day as guests at a buffet dinner at the home of Dr. and Mrs. John Richards, Emmitsburg. An early April trip to the Lewistown-Creagerstown and Tresselt fish pond area produced 36 species, a surprisingly fine count for this season.

Several of our members responded to the call to write as individuals to their Governor and Congressmen concerning the proposed Cunningham Falls and the Potomac River dams, expressing their objections. Letters were also published in the local newspapers.

We wish to greet the new Wicomico Chapter and offer our birding territory for their use at any time. We also thank the Baltimore Chapter for the suggestions and help they continue to give us.

Our last event of the season will be a field trip and picnic supper along the Potomac River and the C & O Canal, at White's Ferry, June 11.

Mrs. Mary S. Motherway, President

HARFORD COUNTY CHAPTER

During the past year, our Chapter has had five bi-monthly dinner meetings, followed by interesting talks by guest speakers on topics related to birds or birding. A regular feature of all our meetings has been a review of each member's birding experiences since the previous meeting. We continue to regard the Rock Run Sanctuary as our "special baby," and several of our members keep feeders constantly filled. Many members participated in the Christmas and May bird counts.

Edgar E. Folk III, President

KENT COUNTY CHAPTER

The 1966-67 program for the Kent County Chapter was one of almost constant activity. Our regular meetings featured such speakers as: Mr. Ervin McIntosh, manager of the Eastern Neck National Wildlife Refuge; Mr. Vernon Stotts of the Maryland Game and Inland Fish Commission; Mr. Chandler Robbins and Dr. Ray Erickson of the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center; Dr. William Sladen of Johns Hopkins University; and Mr. David Smith and Mr. Robert Sharp of the Talbot County Chapter.

Our field trip program included trips to Blackwater Wildlife Refuge, and Eastern Neck Wildlife Refuge and a railroad ramble to Mt. Cuba, Del. Bird counting activities were centered in the Christmas Count on January 1 and the Spring Count on May 6.

Our conservation activity included a concerted effort to fight the construction of a B. F. Goodrich Plastic Plank and Pier on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. This plant would have been a major source of pollution in the upper Chesapeake Bay.

The chapter has taken on two major projects for the 1967-68 year. These include our second annual exhibit of American Bird Carvings to be held in November and a series of five National Audubon Lectures to be held throughout the winter. We will be most pleased to offer these lectures in the new Fine Arts Center at Washington College. Our chapter will contribute to the Chestertown Tea Party Festival that is being held on 26, 27 and 28 May, 1967 by arranging a window display.

I am most pleased to report that we now have 106 adult members and 6 junior members.

A special mention should be made here of the continued devotion and interest of two members of the chapter. Dorothy and Edward Mendinghall have contributed their time, effort, energy, intellect, and wisdom to our cause. Mrs. Mendinghall's banding station at Damsite is a project of which every Kent County Chapter member is extremely proud. Mr. Mendinghall's mature wisdom and guidance have kept the Kent County Chapter solvent and in extremely fine working order. The Kent County Chapter is extremely pleased to have these two outstanding human beings as members.

Carl A. Westerdahl, President

MONTGOMERY COUNTY CHAPTER

Our year began with a meeting on September 15, 1966. An excellent lecture by Will Russell on "Fall Migration Along the Coast" was presented. This lecture was followed up by a memorable field trip to Cape May on September 30 to October 2. Thousands of migrating Broad-winged Hawks and a total of 186 species of birds were seen.

We have been most fortunate in our speakers this year. They have been the following: Mr. Paul DuMont - "Project Pacific and the Seabirds"; Dr. Fred Evenden - "Birds and Habitats of the Pacific Coast"; Dr. Don Messersmith - "Summer Birding in the British Isles, Iceland, and Europe"; Dr. Richard Zusi - "Bird Classification"; and Dr. Millicent Ficken - "Field Study of Bird Behavior." We are greatly appreciative to these scientists, and fellow 'birders', for their time and effort in giving these excellent talks.

In November, 18 members made a 4-day trip to the Outer Banks of North Carolina, but the cold weather and excessive winds kept the score low. Other chapter field trips include 1-day walks in the County, trips to the Delaware and Chesapeake Bay areas, and a trip to Carlisle, Pa. to try for hawks.

At the March meeting new officers of the chapter were elected. We are currently working on the establishment of the following committees: program, field-trip, publicity, membership, juniors, conservation, rare-bird 'phone alert', sanctuary, and checklist.

As the year closes, our membership stands at about 80 individuals; these include 46 single, 16 family, and 2 life memberships. In comparison, last year's total was 78. We are preparing for a membership drive next fall.

T. M. Valega, President

PATUXENT CHAPTER

The 1966-67 Patuxent Bird Club season followed, very closely, the same pattern as the previous season. It has been an interesting year both in speakers and bird walks and for the first time in our history we were able to provide a program in advance for our members and anyone else interested in the Patuxent Bird Club. It helped considerably and we hope to put one out for the 1967-68 season.

We had eight regular meetings and a picnic for our June meeting (December, July and August were skipped). There were five bird walks, including two to the Java Farms and a tour of local Bird Feeding Stations. Since the club members were taking part in the Christmas Count and the State-wide Bird Count, no trips were scheduled for December or May.

Our speakers, as usual, were very interesting and their subjects varied widely. Color slides were shown with all the talks. Dr. John Terborgh, an ecologist with the University of Maryland wound up the 1966

spring season with a talk about his birding expedition to New Guinea. Ralph Andrews of the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center opened the 1966 fall season with a talk on Bird Photography using a telescope mounted on a gunstock. This was followed in October by a very interesting talk by Chandler Robbins on his "Impressions of British Birds" on his trip to Great Britain in the summer of 1966. The other speakers and their subjects were: Birds of the Palmer Peninsula, Antarctic (Philip Angle), Rare and Endangered Species (Eugene Knoder), Ospreys (Jan Reese), Field Studies of Bird Behavior (Mrs. Robert Ficken) and Falconry (James Ruos).

Mrs. Robbins continues to give us much needed and valuable publicity in her weekly column in the Laurel News Leader.

Last, but far from least, thanks to Mrs. Robbins' efforts as head of our Book and Bird Seed store, we were able to contribute \$150.00 to the MOS Sanctuary Fund.

Morris R. Collins, President

TALBOT COUNTY CHAPTER

The Talbot County Bird Club sponsored the following activities this year: Held seven monthly meetings with four local speakers and three guest speakers. Enjoyed ten breakfast hikes on Sundays for adults. Held six luncheon hikes on Saturday mornings for children. Had a successful bird count on January 1st, counting 102 species and about 199,000 individual birds. Sponsored five Audubon Screen Tours. Have gone ahead slowly with Mill Creek Sanctuary cutting new trails and starting a shelter at the picnicing area; the Garden Club of the Eastern Shore has plans for planting and caring for the Laurel Trail and has already placed benches in various beauty spots.

The Club has ten new members this year bringing our list to over 100.

Teresa Hulburt, President.

WICOMICO COUNTY CHAPTER

The Wicomico County Chapter of the MOS was formed in November 1966, and accepted as a chapter at the April 1967 Trustees Meeting at Blackwater. The Wicomico Club had its election of officers in March 1967 as follows: Miss Joy L. Heaster, President; Mr. Herbert Ferrand, Vice President; Mr. Harold Wendall, Secretary; Mrs. Frances Anger, Treasurer; Mr. J. Roy Howie, Trustee.

The Chapter at present has 65 members, and we believe this will continue to grow. Our geographic location is ideal. Our plans for the future are a Junior Bird Club, a developed nature center and sanctuary, and the continuing enjoyment of bird watching with other enthusiastic nature lovers.

Miss Joy L. Heaster, President

1966-67 SANCTUARY REPORT

Carey Run, reported by Mrs. C. Gordon Taylor

A new porch and steps were built. All windows were puttied and safety catches installed. New window frames were put in where necessary. The wooden framework of the house was painted.

A new culvert was placed across Carey Run, and Carey Run was dammed to form a nice pond. A bulldozer was used to improve the road near the pond.

Two deacon's benches and a kitchen table were donated by members.

In addition to overnight guests and family camping by members, the following groups visited Carey Run Sanctuary: Head Start, Catch-up, Garden Club, Boy Scouts, and Elementary School classes. Boy Scouts planned and made markers for a trail, and placed three bird feeders. Grass was cut on two trails, the campfire area, the teaching stations, and the parking area. Also, the lawn was mowed as often as necessary.

Nature Camp was in session during the last two weeks of July (10 girls and 10 boys). Twenty bluebird nesting boxes were placed by the campers. The girls also cut a new trail and the boys constructed a 17-room apartment house for Purple Martins.

Mill Creek, reported by Robert L. Smith

The construction of a shelter, 20 ft. by 24 ft., at the headquarters area was begun. There will be a fireplace at one end. The felling of a dead tree threatening the new shelter brought to light a large family of unsuspected and highly indignant flying squirrels.

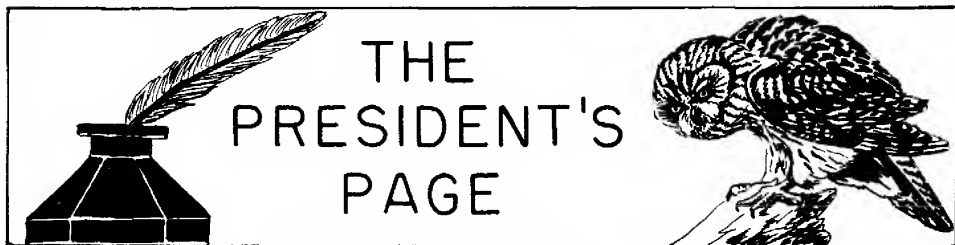
Under the direction of Philip Barske of the Wildlife Management Institute, The Garden Club of the Eastern Shore is using part of the Laurel Trail in a project to clear and plant seed-bearing indigenous trees and shrubs. The Laurel Trail has been extended to form a loop back to headquarters.

From the notes left by visitors, many groups have enjoyed visits to Mill Creek during the past year.

Rock Run, reported by Gladys Cole

Over 300 people have used Rock Run Sanctuary this year. Scouts, 4-H clubs and garden clubs have come for bird study and nature walks. Operation Recovery was conducted for the fifth consecutive year to study the fall migration through the Sanctuary as compared with other locations.

A pump was installed by Mr. Paul during the drought last summer. A new cupboard was installed and the house was painted inside and out this spring. The lawns and trails have been kept in good shape, and the feeders were kept filled all winter. Three large groups are coming in May.



V. Edwin Unger

Although our fiscal year ends on April nineteenth and the new one begins on the twentieth, we look upon convention time as the beginning of the new year and well we might for that is the time of electing new officers and new trustees. Then it is, too, that new committees are formed and new goals set. It is natural, then, that at this season I should reflect upon the year just ended and also contemplate the year ahead. When thinking of the old year, I am filled with gratitude. With membership increasing, finances in order, a new chapter formed, excellent cooperation from officers, trustees and committee members; with chapter activities bustling and with convention attendance at an alltime high, how could I feel otherwise?

It is not too difficult to look to the new year with optimism after a year like the past one. For the third time, I have been able to form my committees without a single refusal. New Chapter Presidents have discussed plans for the year ahead. Work is well along on some long-range activities, of which you will hear more later. Favorable publicity is coming our way. Locally, and on a national scale, people are recognizing the importance of conservation, asking for and supporting legislation to that end.

It will be heartening to all of you to learn of a letter lately received from Chandler Robbins, from which I quote: "Last May, Golden Press published 'Birds of North America' of which I was senior author. It is my wish that all my royalties from this book go to certain conservation organizations to help in some small way with the preservation of wildlife and wildlife habitats." Enclosed with the letter were securities, duly assigned, with a value of eleven hundred ten (\$1110.00) dollars!

It is such as this that makes it a pleasure to serve as an officer of M. O. S., willing to do one's utmost and wishing for the ability to do more.

Federalsburg

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS 1967-68

- Auditing: John Wanuga, Chairman
Miss Edith Adkins
Ronald Nevius
- By-laws: Rodney B. Jones, Chairman
A. MacDonough Plant
Barclay Tucker
- Budget: Edwin T. McKnight, Chairman
Morris Collins
Dr. Vincent Jones
Charles N. Mason
Winfield Henning, Treas.
- Conservation: Dr. & Mrs. David Spring
- Investments: Mabon Kingsley, Chairman
Richard Kleen
Edward Mendinhall
Winfield Henning
- Publications: Chandler S. Robbins, Editor
Edward J. Rykiel, Jr., Ass't Editor
- Sanctuary: Robert Sharp, II, Chairman
Mrs. Richard Cole, Vice-chairman
B. F. Early
Mrs. Basil Gregory
Anderson Martin
Mrs. C. Gordon Taylor
Mrs. Gardner Tillinghast

Acting Executive Secretary: Miss Mildred Cole

The Nominating Committee will be elected at the October Trustees' meeting.



MARYLAND'S FIRST BLACK-NECKED STILT AND FOURTH RUFF

Henry T. Armistead and William C. Russell

On Saturday, May 6, 1967, the writers took part in the M.O.S. State-wide Bird Count, covering Dorchester County. Early that morning we spent over an hour checking the fresh water pond at the Visitor's Center (Dieffenbach Pool) of Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, which was being patronized by several hundred shorebirds, the most numerous of which were Dunlins (Erolia alpina), 250, and Least Sandpipers (Erolia minutilla), 100.

We soon noticed a single, striking Black-necked Stilt (Himantopus mexicanus) feeding in the shallows. We watched it carefully as it fed and observed it in flight and calling. Later this same day the bird was seen by others. This is the first sight record for Maryland.

Maryland records of stilts are overdue. Since May 1962 they have occurred regularly at the Little Creek Wildlife Area near Dover, Delaware. Up to 12 individuals have been seen there on dates ranging from April 22 to September 10. Breeding is suspected but remains unproven in spite of careful search. So it is almost certain that these birds have passed, unnoticed, through Maryland for at least the last 5 years.

Stilts have also been recorded recently elsewhere in Delaware at Delaware City (1964) and Bombay Hook Refuge (1964, 1965), in New Jersey at Brigantine Refuge (1961), Rumson (1961, 1962), and Stone Harbor (1966), in Pennsylvania at Tinicum Wildlife Preserve (1961), and in Virginia at Back Bay Refuge (1965, 1966). In 1952 an attempt to reintroduce stilts into New Jersey was made by hatching their eggs in a Willet nest near Turkey Point. The results were not definitely determined, but records at Cold Spring, New Jersey, in August, 1952, and in May and June 1953 in New York and Massachusetts were suspected to have possibly been birds which had hatched from these eggs. At any rate, stilts have been increasing as breeders on the North Carolina Outer Banks, and it seems likely that there will be more Maryland records soon.

The other rarity at Blackwater was a Ruff (Philomachus pugnax), a male, which we saw both feeding and at rest. We had a good view of it as it flew by less than 100 feet away and the oval white patches at the base of the tail were easily and clearly seen. This is the fourth record for Maryland; there is but 1 record for the District of Columbia:

- 1, Assateague Island (Green Run), Worcester County, August 6, 1948, John H. Buckalew
- 1, District of Columbia, September 22, 1957, P. A. DuMont
- 1, Ocean City, Worcester County, August 23, 1964, P. A. DuMont
- 1, Mouth of South River, Anne Arundel County, April 22, 1966, Harold Wierenga

This Ruff was still in winter plumage, was associating with yellow-legs, and seemed slightly smaller than a Greater Yellowlegs. Ruffs may

occur more frequently than the few Maryland records indicate. They are of almost annual occurrence at Bombay Hook Refuge and Little Creek Wildlife Area in Delaware, and as far south as North Carolina there have been at least 7 records while Virginia has at least 4. Both the Ruff and the stilt were also, of course, additions to the Dorchester County list.

'Rigby's Folly', Bellevue
13005 Mistletoe Spring Road, Laurel

COMING EVENTS

- Sept. 10 STATEWIDE Membership Picnic at Capt. & Mrs. J. E. M. Wood's, 101 Old Crossing Road, Annapolis. Meet at Sandy Point Park 9:00 A. M. R.S.V.P. to Mrs. Wood for bean soup served at noon. 003-3229
- Sept. 15 BALTIMORE Monthly meeting at Cylburn 8 P.M. Pre-view of Coming Year.
- Sept. 16 STATEWIDE Hawk Watch. See page 44
- Sept. 17 BALTIMORE All day trip to Bombay Hook
- Sept. 23 STATEWIDE HAWK WATCH
- Sept. 26 BALTIMORE 8:00 A. M. Lake Roland for Fall warblers
- Sept. 30 BALTIMORE All day trip to Rock Run Sanctuary. Leader: Doug Hackman
- Sept. 30 STATEWIDE HAWK WATCH

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Editor: Chandler S. Robbins, Patuxent Research Center, Laurel
Asst. Editor: Edward J. Rykiel, Jr., 2906 Edgcombe Circle So.
Baltimore 21215

Editorial Board: C. Douglas Hackman, Vernon Kleen, Mrs. C. Gordon Taylor

Production: Gladys Cole, Mildred Cole, Ethel Cobb, Ceil Nalley,
Mr. & Mrs. Carl Lubbert, Mr. & Mrs. V. Edwin Unger,
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